

# Card Room Connection

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## Washington State Gambling Commission

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## Agency Conference 2000 - Into the Millenium

*By Bob Berg, Deputy Director of Operations*

For two days in late September, employees of the Gambling Commission met for intense training in performance coaching, communication, and professional development. Dr. Eric Allenbaugh, a noted expert in organizational development, conducted the training modules. The conference was fast paced, loaded with great information, and featured each unit of the agency sharing the intricacies of their work with all commission employees during an intra-agency trade fair.

In addition to the professional development training offered at the conference, the primary purpose was to wrap up a major agency initiative that had been underway for the past six months. That effort was to review our existing agency mission, update our understanding of the environment in which we operate, and to assess goals and objectives we have in place to achieve our mission.

We worked to review our mission

statement, clarify and refine our vision, become very clear about our values and the culture of the organization, and identify strategic planning initiatives to implement our vision and carry out our mission. The process by which all of this was developed literally involved every employee with the Gambling Commission. Small unit meetings, facilitated by the "mission, vision, and culture team" solicited input and ideas from across the agency. We then reviewed, compiled, and collated the information and the draft mission statement. The vision and values concepts were reviewed four times (by selected staff and executive management) prior to final adoption at the agency conference.

Through this process, we have now formally updated our mission statement, our vision of how we want the Gambling Commission to grow, and what our agency culture should be (our values).

### OUR MISSION

2000 Into the millenium

Washington State Gambling Commission

Protect the public by ensuring that Gambling is legal and honest.

### OUR VISION

Be a premier gambling regulatory agency committed to:

- ◆ A balance between policy setting, training & education, and monitoring & enforcement;
- ◆ A principled, fair and consistent regulatory environment;
- ◆ A positive, productive and fulfilling working environment that rewards our achievements, provides a safe learning environment, encourages growth, and attracts and retains talented employees.

### OUR VALUES:

We individually and collectively challenge ourselves to create and maintain a professional working culture that values teamwork and

### PRIDE:

- P** - Principled decision making
- R** - Respect
- I** – Integrity
- D** – Diversity
- E** – Empowerment with accountability

We have also identified four core strategies to implement our mission, become our vision, and achieve mastery as an exceptional organization. Those strategies are to:

- ✓ Partner for results
- ✓ Foster performance excellence
- ✓ Create a great place to work

- ✓ Progress through technology

The work continues with a clear understanding of who we are, why we exist, where we are going, and how to get there. While we clearly had an existing mission statement along with goals and objectives to do our work, this process of revisiting and updating our mission, vision, and values has led to a revitalization in our management team along with a renewed sense of commitment by agency staff.

We have always worked in partnership with local law enforcement to protect the public and with our licensees towards voluntary compliance with our rules and regulations. We look forward to our continued excellent working relationship with local law enforcement and licensees as we “protect the public by ensuring that gambling is legal and honest.” ?



## Mission Statement

**Protect the Public by ensuring that Gambling is legal and honest.**

## Agency-Request Legislation

At the September Commission meeting, staff presented a proposal for agency-request legislation for next year's legislative session.

### Summary of the Proposed Bill.

This bill is similar to the bill the Commission supported last year. The current law, RCW 9.46.196, combines the definition of cheating and penalties into a single statute. Currently, cheating is a gross misdemeanor, regardless of the number of people involved. The proposed legislation separates cheating into two degrees and creates a corresponding two-tiered penalty structure; it also moves the definition of cheating into its own section. Under the proposed legislation, any cheating that involves a conspiracy (two or more people) would be a Class B felony, instead of a gross misdemeanor. Furthermore, any licensee that engages in cheating would be guilty of Cheating in the First Degree, regardless of whether he/she conspired with others.

Last year's bill had three degrees of cheating. Last year, the bill passed the House, but it was a short session and it died in the Senate in committee. We believe there is support for the bill in the Senate and are hopeful it will be passed this session.

### Reason for Request.

The nature of gambling activities has changed significantly since the Gambling Act was passed in 1973. Until 1991, gambling in Washington was primarily "social" in nature--the gambling was between players with the house facilitating the game by providing cards, chips and a location for play, but not having an actual role in the game. Poker was played predominantly. With the passage of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act in 1988 and subsequent Tribal Class III gambling, activities transitioned from "social" to "house banked." In "house banked" gambling, the players do not compete against one another; instead they compete against the "house," which now has a stake in the outcome of the game. When the Legislature passed house-banking for card rooms in 1997, the number

of house-banked establishments in the state also grew.

Since house-banking, Commission staff have investigated and sought prosecution in several cases where groups of individuals conspired to cheat locations operating "house-banked" activities. Although each case involved a conspiracy between employees and patrons, and thousands of dollars were misappropriated in some cases, the statutory penalty for such activity is a gross misdemeanor, a penalty not commensurate with the activity. Prosecutors have attempted to file such charges under the Theft statutes instead. The difficulty in pursuing this course of action has been determining and proving the value of the property or services taken during the course of a cheating incident. Oftentimes, cheating affects the "odds" of winning, but this does not always translate into specific dollar winnings.

This bill would give prosecutors greater flexibility, as individuals could be charged based on their level of involvement in a cheating scheme, instead of charging all individuals with a gross misdemeanor. It would also alleviate the proof problems inherent in charging these individuals with Theft. Local prosecutors in Pierce County specifically suggested that the Gambling Commission seek this change in the law, which is why we requested this legislation last year.

Stakeholder Contacts. Last year, the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (WAPA), and the Recreational Gaming Association (RGA) supported this bill. We will be formally presenting it to WASPC and WAPA and anticipate they will support the bill again this year. The RGA, Washington Civic and Charitable Gaming Association (WCCGA), and Federation of Clubs support the bill. Any other licensee groups who have an interest in following or commenting on this legislation should contact Amy Patjens, Communications and Legal Department, at (800) 345-2529 Ext. 324. ?

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## Labor and Industries Employment Standards

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In the past, State Labor and Industries complaints have been investigated against some Gambling Commission licensees for perceived or actual violations of state law related to employee pay, overtime hours, working conditions, and other issues regulated by that state agency.

The following article highlights some of the areas that licensees should be aware of. If you have any questions about the issues presented, please contact the number listed within the article for the Department of Labor and Industries.

### WA State Dept. of Labor & Industries Employment Standards

In order to protect workers and ensure fair and equitable wages, the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries' Employment Standards program actively engages in enforcement activities as well as various education programs for workers and employers.

The following employment standards information is presented as a guideline for employers. Should the department receive complaints of this nature, Employment Standards agents will review company records to determine the validity of the complaints. Should evidence show unauthorized deductions from wages, unpaid hours worked, or unpaid overtime, restitution of unpaid wages to past and present employees will be demanded.

**Overtime.** RCW 49.46.130 states: "No employer shall employ any of his employees for a work week longer than forty hours unless such employee receives compensation for their employment in excess of the hours above specified at a rate not less than one and one-half the regular rate of pay." For the purposes of overtime payment, each workweek stands alone and there can be no averaging of two or more workweeks.

**Compensatory Time.** Comp time for non-exempt employees may only be upon request of the employee and cannot be by employer policy. If the employee chooses comp time in lieu of overtime pay, the employee must be given time off at the rate of time and one-half (i.e. one and one-half hour off for one hour of overtime worked).

**Pay Days.** WAC 296-126-023 states "All wages due shall be paid at no longer than monthly intervals to each employee on **regularly scheduled paydays**." If an employee cannot cash their payroll check on the scheduled payday because there are not sufficient funds in the account to cover the check, the employer is in violation of the WAC, and may be prosecuted under Washington criminal code.

**Rest Breaks.** Employees must receive at least a ten-minute rest period in each four-hour shift as near to the midpoint as possible. However, employees may not work more than three hours without a rest period. The rest periods must be allowed on either a scheduled basis or on an intermittent basis. If employees are required to take their rest period on an intermittent basis, they must

(Continued on page 5)

be allowed to take time throughout the four hour shift which adds up to ten minutes. Rest periods are on the employer's time.

**Meal Breaks.** L&I regulations also require that employees must receive at least a thirty minute meal period not less than two nor more than five hours from the start of the shift. The meal period is on the employee's time if they are free to come and go. However, if an employer requires or allows the employees to work through their meal period, the employees must be paid for that time. In addition, employees must still be allowed to eat their meal during this period.

**Wearing Apparel.** An employer may not pass on to the employee the cost of a uniform when the uniform is marked with the employer's logo, or when worn outside of the workplace, clearly identifies the person as an employee of a specific employer. Also, there shall be no cost to the employee when unique apparel representing an historical time period or ethnic tradition or formal apparel is required to be worn. RCW 49.12.450 explains the employer's responsibility in regards to employee wearing apparel.

**Pay statements.** Every employer shall furnish to each employee at the time of payment of wages an itemized statement showing the pay basis, i.e.,

hours or days worked, rate of pay, gross wages and all deductions for that pay period. A pay period shall be identified by month, day, year and payment date. The statement shall include all actual hours worked, with regular and overtime hours shown separately, and all rates of pay, whether paid on hourly, salary, commission, piece rate or other basis during the pay period.

If you would like more information regarding employment standards contact the L&I Office of Information and Assistance at 1-800-LISTENS (1-800-547-8367) or visit the L&I website at [www.wa.gov/lni/](http://www.wa.gov/lni/)

### **Minimum wage to increase**

**Beginning Jan. 1, 2001, workers earning minimum wage in Washington State will make \$6.72 per hour, a 22-cent-per-hour increase over the current minimum wage. The recalculation is the result of an initiative approved by the voters in 1998 tying the minimum wage to changes in the federal Consumer Price Index. ?**

## **Sports Wagering in Washington**

*By Ed Fleisher, Deputy Director of Policy and Government Affairs*

The Gambling Commission receives many inquiries, especially this time of year, about sports betting. What is legal in Washington and what is not? As with many of the questions we receive, the answer is – it depends. The purpose of this article is to clarify the position of Commission staff on sports betting for businesses, licensees and individuals.

The basic rule on gambling in Washington is that **anyone who engages in any form of gambling or materially aids any gambling activity is guilty of the crime of "Professional Gambling", unless**

**the specific activity is authorized by law.** (See RCW 9.46.0269.)

So what is authorized? Sports wagers authorized in Washington fall into two categories:

- 1) activities authorized by specific statutes such as "Sports Pools" (RCW 9.46.0335), "Golfing Sweepstakes" (RCW 9.46.341), "Bowling Sweepstakes" (RCW 9.46.0345), "Turkey Shoots" (RCW 9.46.0361), "Fishing Derbies" (RCW 9.46.293), "Wildlife Raffles" (RCW 9.46.400) and Horse Racing

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- (Chapter 67.16 RCW); and  
2) wagering by individuals if allowed by the “Player Exception Rule” (RCW 9.46.0265).

To determine whether the activity is authorized, consider the following questions:

### **WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE GAMBLING ACTIVITY?**

Washington law and the “player exception rule” makes an important distinction between gambling which involves only natural persons (individuals) and gambling which involves businesses, corporations, partnerships and other associations of persons. (For the purposes of the article I will use the words “individuals” and “businesses” to distinguish between these two categories.)

### **WHAT CAN A BUSINESS DO?**

As a general rule **businesses may not be involved in any way in sports wagering, except for sports pools as set forth in RCW 9.46.0335 (see below)**. The general rule applies whether the business is directly involved in the wagering or is materially aiding the gambling activity. Examples of materially aiding would include permitting use of the business premises, providing supplies or equipment, arranging or operating the game, or inviting persons to play. For example, if a bookmaker is taking bets at your business and you do nothing about this, you are “materially aiding gambling.” This is illegal for all involved and also jeopardizes your gambling license. RCW 9.46.0269 (2) states that if a person having substantial proprietary or other authoritative control over any premises permits the premises to be used for the purpose of conducting illegal gambling activity, that person shall be considered as engaged in professional gambling.

### **WHAT CAN AN INDIVIDUAL DO?**

As a general rule, **individuals may engage in sports wagering** so long as only individuals are involved and no one makes any money other than their gambling winnings. For example, it is OK for two people to bet \$20.00 on a football game, as long as the winner would get the entire \$20.00 from the loser and no one else would profit from this. Individuals conducting sports pools are subject to the special rules on sports pools discussed below.

### **IS ANYONE TAKING THE VIG?**

Gambling is always illegal in Washington if anyone is taking a vigorish, “juice”, fee, or any other form of payment other than their winnings as a player. For example, if you make a \$20.00 bet on a football game and, upon losing, have to pay a third party \$22.00 (or any amount greater than what you bet), this would be illegal. The extra \$2.00 is called the “vig” or “juice.” Even though this 10% fee may not sound like much extra, it is this “transaction fee” that makes the activity illegal.

### **IS IT A SPORTS POOL?**

Sports pools (also called Sports Boards) are a specific type of sports wagering authorized by RCW 9.46.0335 and special rules apply. This type of sports pool involves a 100 square board on which the player picks a square and numbers representing game scores are randomly assigned to each square. Sports pools may be conducted by businesses, but only one pool may be conducted on any single athletic event. The maximum price for a square on a sports pool is one dollar. Unlike other sports wagering, **the rules for this type of sports pool, including the \$1.00 maximum wager, apply equally to both businesses and individuals**. If you plan to conduct this type of sports pool, be sure to familiarize yourself with the law. For example, whether operated by a business or a person, it is not legal to have a board where you charge more than \$1.00, have more than one board per athletic event, or to offer 10 squares, instead of 100. However, there is no limitation on the number of free “promotional” boards you may offer, as long as no consideration of any nature is required to play.

### **WHEN CAN BUSINESSES PARTICIPATE IN, CONDUCT OR FACILITATE SPORTS WAGERING?**

Almost never! The only time a business can be involved in sports wagering in any way is when the business is conducting a sports pool that meets the specific requirements of RCW 9.46.0335 (see above).

### **WHEN CAN INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATE IN, CONDUCT OR FACILITATE SPORTS WAGERING?**

Individuals may participate in sports wagers if they are “players” as defined in RCW 9.46.0265. The requirements of that statute include: only individuals

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(natural persons, **not businesses**) may be involved in the activity; no one may receive any profit from the activity other than their gambling winnings; and all players must participate on equal terms. Individuals participating in the gambling activity may also help arrange or facilitate the game, but they may not be paid any fee for doing so. "Bracket" pools during playoffs (the NCAA basketball tournament, for example) are OK as long as an individual (not a business) is the running this (collecting the bets) and all of the money goes back to the player who happened to pick all of the right winning teams. We strongly suggest that in these scenarios, if no one picks the right team, the person running the pool states up front how the money will be distributed. An easy solution is to give it to a charity. It's not OK for the person running the pool to just keep the money or to take any amount of the bets to compensate him for his time and effort.

(Note: Commission staff has determined in the case of "fantasy sports leagues" that the player conducting the game may use part of the entry fee to cover direct expenses for materials, supplies, copying, etc. Such expenses cannot include remuneration for time spent working on the activity. For those not familiar with fantasy sports leagues, participants pick players from different teams to make up their own fantasy team. Points are

accumulated during the season based on the performance of these specific players.)

Hopefully, this answers your questions on sports wagering in Washington. If you have specific questions that are not answered here, please submit them in writing to the Gambling Commission. We are happy to help you make sure that what you are doing is legal. We will continue this topic in future newsletters, possibly in a question/answer format from questions we receive.

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## Kudos to Silver Dollar Casino in Tacoma!

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The WSGC would like to acknowledge the recent assistance from the staff at Silver Dollar Casino in Tacoma. The staff was alert and noticed what appeared to be illegal sports betting activity taking place in their facility. They immediately notified their WSGC agent and cooperated with agents in stopping the suspicious activity in their facility.

The actions of the staff and management involved are the type of actions that reflect favorably on them and protects their license. Those persons in control of licensed establishment who DO NOT stop the activity place their license in jeopardy. ?

**WAY TO GO, SILVER DOLLAR TACOMA!**

**VISIT US ON THE WEB @**  
<http://www.wsgc.wa.gov/>

## **You can now check the status of your individual license online!**

Employers can see all the employees licensed at their establishment.



Once you've reached our homepage you will see a list of links on the left side of the screen that will take you to different areas of our site. There is a lot of useful information posted so please take some time to look around.

To check the status of your individual license or to see a list of employees licensed at your establishment click on the link entitled "License Status".

This will bring you to the page where you can enter your information to check your license status. You can either enter your name or license number, then click on the "Submit Query" button to see the results. If you are an employer looking to see a list of all your licensed employees, there is a section where you can enter your organization number and click on the "Submit" button.

Your individual license information will be displayed in the following format.

License Status of Card Room Employees								
First Name	MI	Last Name	Suffix	Employer <sup>3</sup>	App Received Date	License #	Expiration Date	Status <sup>1,2</sup>

If you have any questions regarding any of the information posted please call us  
 at  
 (360) 438-7654 or 1(800) 345-2529 and ask to speak to an Individual Technician.



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## Don't Forget to Update Your Address and Phone

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Just a friendly reminder that all card room employees to need make sure the Gambling Commission has your current street address (and mailing address if it is different), as well as home telephone number.

When you submit a transfer application, you must make sure that all information is current. However, if you move, or change your telephone number, you must notify the Gambling Commission at that time. This is not your employer's responsibility. The Gambling Commission must rely on the contact

information we have on file. If you have not notified us of changes in your address or telephone number, you may not be receiving important information, such as your renewal notices or any other legal communications from the agency.

You can provide this change of information, in writing, to our headquarters, at: Washington State Gambling Commission, P.O. Box 42400, Olympia, Washington 98504-2400. ?



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## Mandatory Training Attendance

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All new card room employees are required to attend the mandatory training classes held at various locations across the state. Some card room employees have arrived late at the mandatory training classes and been denied credit for the class because they have missed too much of the instruction.

The decision of when to notify the attendee that they have arrived too late to receive credit for the class is the individual decision of the trainer, and is based on how much of the instruction has been covered at the point the person appears in the class.

Please be courteous to the instructor and the other students in the class by arriving in sufficient time that you will not disrupt the instruction, and ensure that you will not have to return at another time in order to receive credit.

Of particular interest to card room operators is the alternative of web-based training in order to receive credit for the class. Presently, only raffle training is offered on the agency web site ([www.wsgc.wa.gov](http://www.wsgc.wa.gov)). Punchboard/pull tab training is expected to be available in March. Card room training will be the next module to be completed, with a launch date by July 1, 2001. Once this option is added to the web based training, card room employees may receive their instruction via computers at the work place or home instead of attending instruction at the locations presently offered. The instructor-led classes will continue to be offered as an alternative for those without access to computers, or for those who prefer the "classroom" environment. ?

## Just the FAQ's (Frequently Asked Questions)

The Individuals Section of the Licensing Division receives many similar questions from card room employees about their licenses. They have compiled this list of the questions they hear the most often. This list also appears on the agency web site.

**1. Why do I have to attend mandatory training?**

Each type of activity has specific information you will need to know in order to do your job. The training classes are set up so that you can learn what the Gambling Commission expects of you. Licensed employees who violate Gambling Commission rules risk not only their own license, but can jeopardize their employer's gambling license.

**2. When can a card room employee (CRE) begin working?**

If you are a new applicant, you must wait fifteen (15) days from the date the Commission receives your application/fees before beginning work as a CRE.

**3. What if I want to transfer or add an employer before the fifteen day waiting period is up?**

If you are transferring or adding an employer **and it has been at least fifteen days since you sent in your original application**, a CRE may begin working for the new employer on the date the completed change request application/fee were postmarked.

If you have a valid license already, you may also begin working for the new employer as of the date your change request/fee has been postmarked.

**If the fifteen day waiting period is not up on your application, you may not begin working for ANY employer.**

**4. How can I check the status of my license application?**

Status can be checked on-line by going to

[www.wsgc.wa.gov](http://www.wsgc.wa.gov). and entering your name. If you get a prompt that indicates "no record," then the application may not have been received or inputted into the system. Otherwise, you will receive information about the status of your license application through the on-line system.

If necessary, you may contact the Individuals Section staff by telephone to gain status information. However, if the on-line system can be used as your primary source of information, this will increase the time the Licensing staff will have to process applications.

**5. Can I work for more than one cardroom?**

Yes, but you must complete a transfer/add employer application and submit it with the correct fee prior to going to work for another card room. (see #3 above)

**6. As a card room manager, do I have to let the Commission know when a new employee begins working or is terminated, or is it the employee's responsibility?**

Notification is required from the card room license holder, not the employee. A written notice must be submitted to the WSGC Licensing Section within ten days of the employee's date of employment or termination. As a reminder: it is the responsibility of the CRE to ensure that the Commission has a current mailing address. If your address of record is an old employer, you will not receive renewal notices or other mailing from the Commission.

**7. What should I do if I don't receive a renewal notice?**

You are responsible for knowing your expiration date and providing the WSGC with updates should any of the information

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on the application change. The renewal notice is sent to each licensee as a courtesy. If you don't receive the renewal notice, you can still renew your license by submitting a standard renewal application, along with the renewal fee of \$139.00, to the WSGC. You may obtain an application by calling our Olympia office or downloading a copy from our web site. It can be found under "Applications and Forms".

**8. Do I have to submit a new application if I let my license expire?**

We currently allow a 14-day grace period after the expiration of a license when you will be able to use the renewal form and pay the renewal fee (\$139.00). After the 14-day period, you are required to submit a new application along with a fee of \$224.00 and you will be processed as a new application. Whether you can then begin working immediately without waiting for the 15 day period of new applications will depend on whether you have any new criminal history information to report or have been out of state during the interim. See WAC 230-04-190 (3), for more details.

**9. How do you define residency?**

Residency is your physical location at certain points in time. For purposes of your application, the Gambling Commission needs to identify where you lived during the last ten years.

**10. If I can't remember exact addresses for the personal and criminal history statements, what can I do?**

Please do the best you can at recalling this information. At a minimum, we require the city and state.

**11. Can I fax you a copy of my driver's license?**

No. You must mail all copies of identification that contains a photograph because photographed images do not show up clearly when faxed.

**12. Do I have to have an employer to get a license?**

Yes. The employer's (or their designee's) signature is required on each application form.

**13. I submitted my application 4 months ago. Why haven't I received my license yet?**

The most common reason may be that you have not attended Mandatory Training. Your license will not be forwarded to the employer until you have completed this training. If the license has been issued, it has been mailed to your employer to post on the premises.

If you have attended the required training class and have still not received your license, you should check the web site to see if it indicates it has been issued. If all else fails, contact the Licensing Section to see if your training information was posted. If you have a copy of your training affidavit, it will be helpful if you can supply the date and location where you attended training. ?



# Administrative Rule Changes of Particular Interest to

**The following rules were filed at the November meeting. If you would like to provide comment regarding these rules, send them to Rules Coordinator Susan Arland at P.O. Box 42400, Olympia, WA 98504. The rules will appear before the Commissioners again in January for comment, then will be voted on at the February meeting.**

## Tracking Card Room Employees

Under current rules, a card room operator is required to notify the commission when the CRE begins working, transfers to another card room, begins working for an additional card room or is terminated. The notification process is being simplified and automated.

### **WAC 230-04-140**

#### **Licensing of public card room employees – Procedures – Exceptions.**

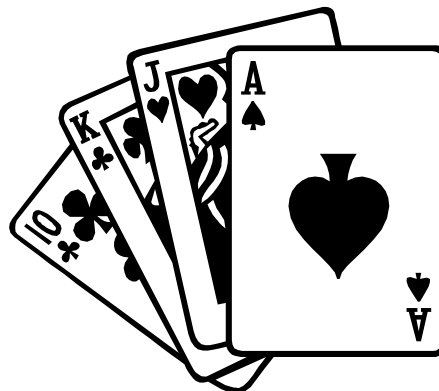
Currently, a CRE must wait 15 days from when they submit their application before they may begin working. This waiting period was recently reduced from 20 days to 15 days with the implementation of a new automated process developed for conducting

initial background checks. It has now been determined that this new automated system will allow for the waiting period to be further reduced, from 15 days to 10 days. This will not only reduce the waiting period for card room employees to begin working, it will also reduce the number of special waivers issued by staff to CREs that begin working prior to their waiting period being up.

### **WAC 230-04-142**

#### **Notification to the commission upon beginning, terminating, or changing employment – Public card room employees.**

Language has been amended to correspond with the new, streamlined reporting process. Furthermore, the information that is reported to us has been reduced. The timelines for reporting new hires and terminations is still under discussion. Currently, the proposal is to require that the Commission receive the notice within seven days.  
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## WASHINGTON STATE GAMBLING COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS



Licensee	Violation	Case Outcome
Grove Restaurant & Lounge, Everett	Permitting unlicensed individuals to conduct gambling activities. (Employing unlicensed card room employees).	Charges for suspension were issued. An Agreed Order was entered. The licensee agreed to a 30 day suspension. 23 of those days were deferred; the remaining 7 days were vacated with payment of a \$4,858 fine. The licensee also agreed to pay \$2,640 to reimburse the Commission for investigative and administrative costs and fees.
Bryan Fine (Goldie's Shoreline Casino), Shoreline	Improper play while dealing blackjack.	The Director issued a Statement of Charges suspending Mr. Fine's license. An Agreed Order was entered on August 3, 2000. The licensee agreed to a 14 day suspension. 7 of those days were deferred; the remaining 7 were served from July 26, 2000, through August 1, 2000.
Dodge City Bar & Grill Camas	Failure to disclose the criminal conviction of one of the owner's spouses and civil actions filed against the licensees.	Charges of suspension/revocation were issued. An Agreed Order was entered. The licensee agreed to a 30 day suspension. 15 of those days were deferred; the remaining 15 days were vacated by payment of a \$2,050 fine. The licensee also agreed to purchase the owner's shares, and that the former owner would have no ownership interest or other involvement in the business.
Dodge City Saloon, Vancouver	Failure to disclose the criminal conviction on one of the owner's spouses, and civil actions filed against the licensees.	Charges of suspension/revocation were issued. An Agreed Order was entered. The licensee agreed to a 30 day suspension. 15 of those days were deferred; the remaining 15 days were vacated by payment of a \$2,050 fine. The licensee also agreed to purchase the owner's shares, and that the former owner would have no ownership interest or other involvement in the business.
Larry Muchow (Golden Nugget Casino), Tukwila	Illegal Bookmaking – Accepting bets and passing them on to an alleged bookmaker.	An Order of Summary Suspension was issued. The Administrative Law Judge upheld the Summary Suspension and ordered Mr. Muchow's license revoked and imposed a ten (10) year period of ineligibility to apply for licensure. Mr. Muchow appealed. The appeal was heard at the October Commission meeting. Mr. Muchow did not appear for the review, and the Commission upheld his license revocation. Mr. Muchow may appeal this decision to Superior Court.
Golden Nugget Casino, Tukwila	Illegal Bookmaking Occurring on the Premises.	An Order of Summary Suspension was issued. An agreement was reached, wherein Golden Nugget agreed to the revocation of its licenses and ineligibility for licensure for ten years.



## WASHINGTON STATE GAMBLING COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS CONTINUED



Licensee	Violation	Case Outcome
Susan Rosebrook (Card Room Employee at Golden Nugget), Tukwila	Illegal Bookmaking – Accepting bets and passing them on to an alleged bookmaker.	The Director issued an Order of Summary Suspension. The licensee requested a hearing. However, prior to the hearing date, Ms. Rosebrook withdrew her hearing request. An Order of Default was entered at the September Commission meeting, and her license was revoked.
Sergey Braginskiy (Card Room Employee), Shoreline	Defrauding employers – Overpaid himself on tip wagers at Goldies Shoreline. Re-played tip wagers at Kenmore Lanes.	The Director issued a Statement of Charges for revocation. The licensee did not request a hearing; therefore, an Order of Default was issued at the October Commission meeting, and Mr. Braginskiy's license was revoked.
Dixie Schule (Card Room Employee at Grumpy's Too), Seattle	Participation in illegal blackjack games.	A Statement of Charges for the revocation of Ms. Schule's license was issued in connection with the 1999 Washington Blackjack (Troy Bowers) cases. The licensee requested a hearing. The Administrative Law Judge dismissed the staff's action. Commission staff appealed; this was heard at the March Commission Meeting. The Commissioners remanded the matter back to the Administrative Law Judge for additional testimony by the local field agent. After a supplemental hearing, the Administrative Law Judge again issued an order dismissing the charges. Commission staff appealed. At the October Commission meeting, the Commission voted to overturn the Administrative Law Judge's ruling, and ordered a six month suspension. Ms. Schule may appeal to Superior Court.
Nicholas Finamore, Jr. (CRE-Diamond Lil's), Renton	Illegal Bookmaking – Accepting bets and passing them on to an alleged bookmaker.	An Order of Summary Suspension was issued. The Administrative Law Judge upheld the Summary Suspension and ordered Mr. Finamore's license revoked.



**WASHINGTON STATE GAMBLING COMMISSION  
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS  
CONTINUED**



Licensee	Violation	Case Outcome
Scrapbook Restaurant (a/k/a Silver Lanes), Spokane	Allowing an unlicensed individual to work as a card room employee.	The licensee agreed to a 20 day suspension, which was vacated by payment of a \$250 fine. The licensee also agreed to reimburse the Commission \$450 for its investigative and administrative costs.
Norman Miller (Diamond Lil's, Freddie's Club), Renton	Illegal sale of narcotics while on licensed premises, and participating in bookmaking activities.	The Director issued a Statement of Charges revoking Mr. Miller's license. Mr. Miller agreed to surrender his license. He may reapply for licensure after two years, and if qualified, will receive an 18 month conditional license.

**Washington State Council  
on Problem Gambling**

(800) 547-6133

*Or visit our web site:*  
[www.wscpg.org](http://www.wscpg.org)

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**Operational Questions/Regional Offices**

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<b>Bellingham</b>	(360) 738-6203	<b>Yakima</b>	(509) 575-2820	<b>Wenatchee</b>	(509) 662-0435

**Headquarters**

**Lacey (800) 345-2529 or (360) 438-7654**

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\* Call the closest regional office listed above

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